

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS
8-14 (14-15). Tomorrow: showers.
9-15 (14-15). LONDON: cloudy.
10-15 (14-15). Amsterdam: clear.
11-15 (14-15). CHANDEL: slight.
12-15 (14-15). NEW YORK:
10-20 (17-18). Tomorrow's temp.
10-20 (17-18). Yesterday's temp.

ONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Kon-Pompidou Talks End After Accord, Discord

By James Goldsborough

VIK, Iceland, June 1 (AP).—Presidents Nixon and Pompidou here today two days of talks in which they stepped-by-step approach to the problems confronting Europe's final meeting. Mr. Pompidou told newsmen that the presidents had come here not to conclude agreements, but to discuss the problems.

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VIK, Iceland, June 1 (AP).—The ship, an unarmored icebreaker, was damaged by a collision with a tugboat and a fishing vessel. The ship was damaged by a collision with a tugboat and a fishing vessel.

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George Papadopoulos.

'73 Deficit Cut to \$18 Billion U.S. Tax Income Up \$17 Billion Over Estimates of January

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—The Nixon administration today submitted to Congress a mid-year federal budget review that showed the booming economy had pushed government income \$17 billion ahead of January estimates. As a result, the Office of Management and Budget reduced its estimates for federal budget deficits to \$18 billion for fiscal year 1974, which began Oct. 1, and \$2 billion for fiscal year 1975. The deficit for the 1973 budget had been put at \$25 billion; the 1974 deficit had been estimated at \$13 billion.

Almost all the increased revenue was attributed to rising receipts from income taxes, reflecting the booming economy with its higher profits and higher personal income. But the OMB cautioned against any increase in expenditures as a result of the increased federal income. "The faster-than-anticipated pace of economic activity and higher-than-anticipated price increases have made the need for restraint even greater," it said. The OMB noted that if there were full employment there would be a deficit of \$18 billion for the 1974 budget and a surplus of \$5 billion in the 1975 budget. A full-employment budget is based on revenues that assume an unemployment rate of approximately 4 percent. Overall budget expenditures are to remain at the same levels originally projected: \$206 billion for 1973 and \$207 billion for 1974. But some individual expenditures within the budget have been changed, including a reduction of \$900 million on health, education and welfare in the 1973 fiscal year.

The OMB said the reduction resulted from lower-than-anticipated spending on social services, public assistance maintenance, payments and special benefits for disabled coal miners. Interest payments on the federal debt were increased \$1.4 billion, which the OMB said reflected higher-than-anticipated interest rates. The OMB said individual income tax collections for 1973 were up by \$3.5 billion over the January estimates, to a total of \$103 billion. Corporate income taxes were said to be up by \$2.5 billion to an estimated \$56 billion. Both individual and corporate income taxes will rise by about \$4.5 billion in 1974, the OMB said. "It is not the intention of the administration to proceed to a radical change of regime," Mr. Papadopoulos said in his radio speech. "You have clear evidence of this in the constitution of 1968. Such a change was made necessary by the hereditary supreme ruler himself. Through his behavior since he came to the throne nine years ago until today, he fell from the throne by himself."

To bolster the charge of royal plotting, the Defense Ministry issued a detailed statement linking the recent abortive naval coup to the king and to Konstantinos Karamanlis, the 66-year-old former premier who governed for eight years until he left for Paris 10 years ago. In April, Mr. Karamanlis broke a long silence and called on the government to resign and bring back the king. According to the Defense Ministry, the "insurgents" made contact with Mr. Karamanlis in March, told him about the plot and proposed that he take over as premier. It said that Mr. Karamanlis replied that he would agree if they were serious. Afterward, the ministry charged that the king agreed and word passed in April to the naval officers of the Karamanlis-King Constantine pact. Some time between May 5 and May 10, it went on, Navy Capt. George Kononidis, the alleged coup leader, began "having serious doubts about the chances of success."

Denial by Karamanlis (In Paris, Mr. Karamanlis issued a statement denouncing the proclamation of the republic and denied any link with the abortive coup, AP said. He declared that if he had encouraged such an uprising, "I would have had the courage and the duty to confirm it.")

Premier Papadopoulos also announced that Greece would have a chance to approve the changes in a referendum sometime before July 29. In a similar vote on a new constitution drafted by the regime in November, 1968, Greeks voted overwhelmingly for a "crown democracy."

Moreover, the premier also promised "before God and men" to hold general elections by the end of next year. It was the most specific timetable for elections of the many which have come from the regime during the last six years.

Calling the monarchy "an outdated leftover of past ages," Mr. Papadopoulos charged that King Constantine had brought it all on himself. He said that the king, who will be 33 years old tomorrow, "faded away in activities which betrayed an un-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pledges Referendum, Election

Papadopoulos Abolishes The Monarchy in Greece

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, June 1 (NYT).—The Greek government abolished the monarchy today and proclaimed the country a republic.

The former colonels who seized power six years ago thus deposed King Constantine, who has been living in exile in Rome since attempting to overthrow the regime here in December, 1967. They declared in a decree that Greece would now become a "presidential parliamentary republic."

The announcement, coupled with a stinging attack on the king for alleged plots against the regime, was made over the Greek radio by Premier George Papadopoulos, the 54-year-old former intelligence officer. He was appointed "provisional president of the republic," though he will continue to carry out his duties as premier.

Police in Athens were put on a special alert tonight, but the city remained calm. Authorities ordered lights on all public buildings "to celebrate" the end of the monarchy.

In Rome, King Constantine sent word late tonight that his deposition by the Greek military regime had come as a painful surprise to him. "The king didn't expect what has happened, and he is very sorry about it," a spokesman, Leonidas Papagos, said.

King Constantine remained in seclusion with members of his family and a few aides all day. It was not clear whether the king would issue a formal comment tomorrow.

"It was not the intention of the revolution to proceed to a radical change of regime," Mr. Papadopoulos said in his radio speech. "You have clear evidence of this in the constitution of 1968. Such a change was made necessary by the hereditary supreme ruler himself. Through his behavior since he came to the throne nine years ago until today, he fell from the throne by himself."

To bolster the charge of royal plotting, the Defense Ministry issued a detailed statement linking the recent abortive naval coup to the king and to Konstantinos Karamanlis, the 66-year-old former premier who governed for eight years until he left for Paris 10 years ago. In April, Mr. Karamanlis broke a long silence and called on the government to resign and bring back the king. According to the Defense Ministry, the "insurgents" made contact with Mr. Karamanlis in March, told him about the plot and proposed that he take over as premier. It said that Mr. Karamanlis replied that he would agree if they were serious. Afterward, the ministry charged that the king agreed and word passed in April to the naval officers of the Karamanlis-King Constantine pact. Some time between May 5 and May 10, it went on, Navy Capt. George Kononidis, the alleged coup leader, began "having serious doubts about the chances of success."

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King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of Greece.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bourguiba Sets Conditions For Meeting With Israelis

PARIS, June 1 (AP).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, said today Israel's agreement to send a leader to meet with him could bring results only if Israel agreed in advance to discuss the "legitimate" rights of the Palestinian Arabs. Mr. Bourguiba's preconditions to any Tunisian-Israeli summit meeting marked his first reply to Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's statement declaring that he or Premier Golda Meir would agree to confer with the Tunisian president.

Mr. Eban was replying to Mr. Bourguiba's suggestion, outlined in an interview for a Milan newspaper, that the leaders of the two countries meet.

Mr. Bourguiba was quoted today by the Paris daily Le Figaro as saying, "As for the offer made by the Israeli foreign minister to meet me, I reply that such a meeting would break through to positive results only if the two parties agree in advance on an agenda which they could discuss usefully."

Preconditions Outlined Mr. Bourguiba told Le Figaro that his preconditions for an agenda were the same that he outlined in the Milan newspaper interview.

—That Israel consider the Palestinians not as refugees but as a people having natural and legitimate rights on Palestinian territory.

—That both parties accept the 1947 UN resolution that divided Palestine into two parts, one for the Palestinian Arabs and the other for the Jews.

—If the Israeli government accepts this basis of discussion the dialogue could not only take place but could succeed," Mr. Bourguiba said.

The Tunisian leader was quoted as saying that if Israel still refuses to give up all territories acquired in the 1967 war, then "I do not see the usefulness of any meeting with Mr. Eban. We are waiting for him now to explain."

The Tunisian president added, "Under that system, used for the first time in Northern Ireland, voters chose candidates in order of preference, and any voters received by a candidate in excess of those needed to elect him are transferred to the second-choice candidate."

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President Habib Bourguiba.

Fraud Alleged In Confidence Vote in Bonn

BONN, June 1 (Reuters).—A senior opposition leader in the West German parliament today called for an investigation of the parliamentary ballot that kept Chancellor Willy Brandt in power 12 months ago, following an allegation that two votes had been "bought."

Leo Wagner, parliamentary manager of the Christian Democrats, said that he will recommend to his party that it apply for the scaled voting urns used on April 27 last year to be re-opened and for ballots to be scrutinized.

In a crucial vote of no-confidence during the budget debate that day, the opposition failed by two votes to overthrow Mr. Brandt's Social Democrat-liberal coalition.

Mr. Wagner said he was demanding the scrutiny because of rumors and press reports that the government purchased the votes of two opposition deputies to save itself from defeat.

A spokesman for the Social Democratic party said that his group would not comment on "untenable hypotheses."

One of the two deputies who is alleged to have voted for Mr. Brandt today was given 72 hours by his local party to answer the press charges that he did so after reaching an agreement with a Social Democratic party official.

The deputy is Julius Steiner, 48, of Siegen, who did not seek re-election last November.

His local party chairman has asked him to explain reports of a possible "financial transaction" in connection with his April 27 vote in "unambiguous" terms.

One press report, published in the Südwest Presse, of Ulm, last Friday, alleged that Mr. Steiner met about a month before the vote with Social Democratic party officials and was offered 250,000 marks—payable to a Swiss bank account—or an equivalent pension for life. The newspaper did not say whether Mr. Steiner accepted the offer.

Another press report, published today by the anti-government Bild Zeitung, alleges that two of the voting papers were marked in pencil so that the government's tally could identify them as having been pledged for Mr. Brandt when the votes were counted.

The name of the second deputy who is supposed to have voted against his party has not been disclosed.

The no-confidence motion by which the Christian Democrats attempted to unseat Mr. Brandt would have passed if all members of the opposition had voted for it.

Said to Ask End to Senate Bugging Probe

Lawrence Meyer (NYT, June 1 (WP).—Watergate prosecutor Cox has asked the select committee investigating the Watergate affair to end its hearings on the hat the hearings are a future trials, accurate sources.

"I request, reportedly, to chief counsel Samuel Dash during between Mr. Cox and Wednesday, was interrupted down by Mr. sources said. Mr. Dash told Mr. Cox in the request, "That impossible."

ing to one of the two tests. "It was suggested to me that we drop it (the hearing) completely." Asked if Mr. requesting the committee to end its hearings, the

source said, "No, drop it completely."

In addition, Mr. Cox is said to have told Mr. Dash that if the committee did not agree to drop the hearings, Mr. Cox would consider court action to have them stopped.

Mr. Cox said today he discussed with Senate committee staffers the risk that their Watergate hearings are posing to future trials, but he denied that he threatened court action to have the hearings halted.

[Mr. Cox said in a statement: "Samuel Dash, my assistant, James Vorenberg, and I had a long and informal talk Wednesday evening for the purpose of exploring, in preliminary fashion, relationships between the [Senate] select committee and the investigation in my charge."

"Among the topics discussed were the risk of serious damage to investigations and any resulting prosecutions, and the various possible ways of reducing the harm."

"Questions of immunity were discussed, but there was no mention whatsoever and I have never considered for a moment 'court action' to have them (the hearings) stop."

"When I have any important requests to make, they will be addressed to the select committee, through its chairman, Sen. (Sam J.) Ervin. I assume the committee will decide how to respond."

Mr. Dash later called the meeting "an exploratory discussion," but did not confirm or deny that any demand had been made by Mr. Cox.

Sen. Ervin, chairman of the committee, told a reporter in Winston, Salem, N.C., yesterday that he knew Mr. Dash and Mr. Cox had met Wednesday but did not know what was discussed. Referring to possible court action, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Dollar Weakens But Volume Low

PARIS, June 1 (NYT).—The falling dollar took a turn for the worse on European currency exchanges today while, with the usual inverse movement, the price of gold moved to a new high of nearly \$118. Although trading was nervous and hectic, volume was extremely thin, partly because senior dealers are attending a conference in Lisbon. Details P. 9.



Archibald Cox.

As Ground Teams Work on Snags

Astronauts Relax, Clean on Day Off

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 1 (AP).—While Skylab's astronauts enjoyed a day off in orbit, a space agency official said today that one of them might make a space walk next Tuesday to try to release a stuck solar-power panel.

If the astronauts could free the panel, it would nearly double the electrical current available to the power-starved space station.

John Disbar, deputy Skylab program manager, said that various cutting and crowbar-like tools are being considered to get rid of a thin strip of metal which is holding the panel against the outside of the flying workshop. All of these tools are on board Skylab.

In Huntsville, Ala., the backup crew's commander, civilian Russell Schweickart, today conducted simulated space walks along the side of a Skylab model, searching for any finger or toe holds that Capt. Conrad could use to crawl to the jammed solar-power panel.

Space agency officials today advanced the launch date for the Skylab-2 crew's mission from Aug. 6 to July 27.

William Schneider, Skylab program director, said Skylab's batteries and electronic systems have been exposed to "unusual environments," and "it seems prudent, in the interest of recovering the maximum scientific data, to move the launch date forward."

The Skylab-1 astronauts today slept nearly three hours past their normal wake-up time. Once up, they had little to say to Mission Control on the first leisure day ever enjoyed by men in space.

The control center said that during the day "we won't call them; we'll let them call us."

It is one of three free days planned for the 28-day mission by Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Lt.

Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz.

Experiments were suspended for the day.

But Capt. Conrad radioed that after eating breakfast, the crew got directly to work tidying up the cabin of the space station.

"We're cleaning up a lot of storage," he said. "We've got a lot of stuff like that to do. We'll be busy most of the morning."

A Game for Exercise

He said he also planned to beam to earth a television view of a new game he's invented called "racing around the water ring."

The astronauts push themselves very rapidly along walls, building up enough centrifugal force to stand upright and run. The 23-foot circular area is lined with water-storage tanks. The game gives the men some desired exercise.

The mission commander said that he hoped to play orbiting tourist and snap some pictures from a porthole during the day. He asked the control center for the map coordinates of Egypt's pyramids and Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.

The crew is equipped to play cards or throw darts and has some zero-gravity handballs to hit against a wall.

One thing the crewmates were looking forward to was a shower for each, using a hand-held device to spray about two quarts of water. In the weightless environment, the water droplets were expected to cling to the shower curtain and the astronauts. (The spacemen were to suck them up with a hand-operated vacuum cleaner.)

The three, who have worked in temperatures in the 80s since boarding the station a week ago, have reported that they were somewhat sweltering.

The temperatures were as high as 125 degrees until the astronauts rigged a makeshift sunshade to protect part of the laboratory from the rays of the sun.



United Press International.

EXTORTION PAYOFF—Bowing to demands of leftist guerrillas that Ford Motor Co. give \$1 million to Argentine poor, officials of the firm hand out new schoolbags to needy children in a Buenos Aires suburb. Money will also be given for hospitals, food.

Otis Elevator Pulls Out Aides After Threats in Argentina

By David F. Behnap

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—The local branch of the Otis Elevator Co. airlifted 13 foreign executives and their families out of Argentina after a telephone extortion threat, purportedly from a local band of Trotskyite urban guerrillas, it was disclosed yesterday.

The airlift, involving about 50 persons, was carried out Wednesday and yesterday, using scheduled commercial flights. The American, Canadian, French and Spanish executives and families were flown to Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Otis acted after a company executive got a telephone call from a person claiming to represent the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP). The caller threatened the lives of two top executives of the branch here unless a series of demands was met.

The demands included a cash payment of \$100,000 to the Buenos Aires Children's Hospital, an agreement to distribute an additional \$400,000 in cash and merchandise to other groups to be designated later, and wage increases of 100 percent for all of Otis's 1,300 employees here.

Another foreign firm, Scottish-owned Gonrock Toys and Canvas Ltd., denied published reports that it had been the subject of a \$500,000 extortion demand from ERP involving threats against the life of its local manager, John Thompson, 57. Mr. Thompson termed the reports "a bad joke."

In the last week, reports have circulated in the business community here of more than a score of shutdown attempts involving foreign companies operating in Argentina and extorting ransom to represent terrorist groups. Except for the Otis case, none of the reports has been officially confirmed.

The reports began after the Ford Motor Co. agreed to pay \$1 million under instructions from the ERP, which on May 21 shot and wounded two local Ford executives. ERP later said it had been trying to kidnap one of them, cost accounting chief Luis V. Vivonelli, and had threatened to kill or kidnap Frank A. Erd-

U.K. Sikhs Fight Turban Threat

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters).—Sikh immigrants from India embarked on a new battle to safeguard their hallowed turban today and vowed to defy a British law making crash helmets compulsory for motorcyclists. The law came into effect today.

The Sikhs, who ride motorcycles in large numbers, protested that wearing a helmet would mean breaking their strict article of faith that a turban must be kept on at all times.

The Supreme Sikh Council in Britain is organizing a nationwide petition against the new law. Meanwhile, it is offering to pay the fines of any Sikh caught breaking it.

Sikhs have won many previous battles against authorities who wanted them to change their headgear. In two world wars they were granted exemption from wearing steel helmets.

Hijacked Colombian Airliner Lands at Argentine Airport

MELENDOZA, Argentina, June 1 (Reuters).—A Colombian airliner, hijacked by two gunmen, landed in this west Argentine city tonight, more than 48 hours after it was seized. The plane left Lima, Peru, earlier today with the two gunmen and an unknown number of hostages aboard.

Twelve passengers were released in Lima, where the plane arrived after an erratic flight around the Caribbean. During the two-hour stop here, gasoline and engine oil were provided. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane if more than one mechanic approached.

Airport officials said that the gunmen demanded \$1 lunch pay. The officials said that these still aboard included 11 passengers, three stewardesses and six other crew members. It was not clear if that figure for the passengers referred only to hostages, or included the gunmen.

At the previous stop, the island of Aruba, the hijackers released 32 passengers, mainly women and children. Eleven others escaped there.

One of the passengers freed here said that the pirates were "desperate" who were "extremely dangerous. While threatening to blow up the four-turboprop Electra here, the hijackers brandished hand grenades and machine guns."

One engine, apparently malfunctioning, had to be specially treated with oil. The operation was complicated by the fact that the pirates insisted that the propeller of one of the other engines be kept turning.

Control-tower officials here said they thought that the hijackers—who have collected \$50,000 ransom from the aircraft's owners, the domestic airline SAM of Colombia, now intend to seek political asylum in Argentina.

The airline paid the ransom to gain the release of the passengers and plane after the Colombian government rejected the pirates' demands that it free 47 political prisoners. The hijackers had at one point demanded \$200,000 in ransom, then lowered the figure.

The Lima landing and the freeing of more passengers was the latest stage in the hijack drama which began when the gunmen seized the plane on a domestic flight and ordered the pilot to fly it to Aruba, in the Dutch West Indies.

From there it was forced to fly a zigzag course that took it twice more to Aruba before coming to Lima today.

Confusion about the gunmen's final destination was apparently the result of declarations by several countries warning the hijackers off their territory.

The Electra returned to Aruba for propeller oil yesterday after its first attempt to reach Lima. Last night it took off again after the co-pilot and some passengers escaped by dropping through a fuselage hatch.

But back to Aruba the plane went, for the third stop there. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane and passengers unless they collected the ransom.

They allowed a fresh crew aboard and, when the new pilot came aboard, the sky pirates grabbed from him a bag which held the \$50,000, slammed the door and ordered him to take off for Lima.

On the way here, the plane refueled at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Public Would Be Shocked in Says Dean's Documents reveal a 'Gestapo Mentality'

STON-SALEM, N.C., June 1.—Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., secret papers of former House counsel John W. Dean reveal a "Gestapo mentality" in the highest levels of the administration.

Ervin, chairman of the committee investigating the disclosure of the "secret papers," said yesterday, "It is a great shock to the people" if the contents of the papers were made public. He added, however, that he received any evidence linking President Nixon to espionage operations.

Ervin said the Dean which he read 10 days earlier had been given to him by Dean. Dean gave the papers to U. S. District Court Judge John R. Lewis, who gave them to Sen. Ervin.

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Judge Gave Copy

Ervin referred to documents which Mr. Dean took with him when he was fired by the president. Mr. Dean gave the papers to U. S. District Court Judge John R. Lewis, who gave them to Sen. Ervin.

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Disowns Dean's Sharp Attack on U.S.

JOSE, Costa Rica, June 1.—Robert L. Vesco, the ex-Under federal indictment in the United States, issued a statement Wednesday in which he dissociated himself from remarks made Sunday by a friend and former business partner, Norman P. Leblanc, in a statement believed to be in President Jose Figueres' name at some of the language used by Mr. Leblanc in his attack against the United States.

Vesco's statement said: "I have read numerous reports and statements made by Norman P. Leblanc. Although I am a personal friend of Mr. Leblanc, I am deeply concerned about the controversy, I feel necessary to state that his remarks are not necessarily what I have said on this situation."

Vesco said he had no further elaboration.

Texaco Rations Some Motorists

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Texaco, the nation's largest supplier of gasoline, yesterday began a 10-gallon-a-customer rationing system at its service stations along expressways in New York, Florida and Ohio.

It strongly recommended that franchise Texaco stations in five other states—Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut, Indiana and Kentucky—do the same.

The Texaco rationing system also applies to diesel fuel used by trucks and buses. It limits these sales at the affected stations to 25 gallons. The company said there is a possibility that the diesel limit eventually would go down to 25 gallons a customer.

Games Some People Play Sed on Watergate Scandal

WASHINGTON, June 1.—While almost a dozen of future books struggle to tell the story of the Watergate scandal, a new book, "The Watergate Game," is a collection of games, records, trinkets and other items already in the hands of what start a "third-rate burglary."

For example, the "game" which is not at all but a 14-carat gold elephant-shaped pin. Designed by Theologus, owner of the store, the pin is made of 22K gold and about 225 in gold and about 225 in silver. The shop served orders for a half pin.

Other items, some original and some resurrected from last presidential campaign, also began to follow cars in the country.

Eisen of Gateways Unlimited, a Washington art and gift shop, has filled for strips ranging from "The Nixon" to "God Bless Washington Post."

Eisen also reports a re-creation in popularity of the "Nixon's Thine One."

He is also offering relief for those dizzy the Watergate reports. "Watergate Comedy Hour," by Ann Elder and the Jack Burns and Avery of Los Angeles, has by "H. R. Haldeman and ckpassers."

Scandal to Harm Foreign Policy, Rusk Believes

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP).—Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk made a rare public appearance in Washington yesterday and declared that the "odious and tragic" Watergate scandal would impair the President's role in foreign affairs.

"It is impossible to come into this poisonous fog that has settled over Washington without commenting on Watergate," Mr. Rusk told about 850 persons at the Women's National Democratic Club.

"This has been an odious affair. I feel it is very important we get all of the truth as quickly as possible, take remedial action, and get on with the public business."

In an interview later, Mr. Rusk said: "Anything which reduces leadership at home impairs to some extent his (the President's) role in foreign affairs. No doubt his voice will be muted by this very serious and tragic affair."

NBC, Russia Sign Radio-TV Accord

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—The National Broadcasting Co. and the Soviet Union signed an agreement yesterday providing for the future exchange of television and radio programs.

According to NBC executives, the compact, which took four years to negotiate, does not specify particular shows to be exchanged. This, they said, will be decided in continuing discussions here and in Moscow.

The network officials said the Soviet Union would pay for whatever programs it selected, and NBC would purchase whatever Soviet material it chose for broadcast here. How exactly the selections are to be made by both sides is still a matter of negotiation.

"What we are talking about is programs that would better present the life and lifestyles of our respective peoples," said Thomas J. McManus, president of NBC International, Ltd.

Uruguay Imposes Security Act to Curb Guerrillas

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 1 (Reuters).—President Juan Maria Bordaberry today imposed "prompt security measures" to help combat urban guerrilla activity in Uruguay.

The move followed his failure, for lack of parliamentary support, to extend another measure, the suspension of individual rights, which expired last night.

Interior Minister Nestor Bolentini told newsmen the new measure empowers the government to hold guerrilla prisoners who are still awaiting trial and to arrest people without having to charge them within 48 hours, as required by the constitution.

The security measures also suspend certain individual rights and, unlike the suspension of individual rights, allow detainees awaiting trial to opt to leave the country.

The Tupamaro guerrillas were virtually wiped out under a "state of internal war" act passed by parliament in April 1972, after the assassination of four government supporters.

U.S. Aide Says Only Congress Can Meet Indians' Demands

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT).—The White House has rejected the concept that it can enter into treaty negotiations with American Indians who are attempting to assert their sovereignty and to dismantle the structure the government has built to deal with Indian affairs.

Leonard Garment, counsel to President Nixon, rejected the concept in a letter to the traditional chiefs and headmen of the Teeton Sioux. He argued in the letter that only Congress has the power to make basic changes in the government's relations with Indians.

The letter was sent in response to demands made by the Indians, after a series of meetings with White House representatives that were part of the agreement earlier this month that ended a 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., by militant Indians.

The immediate reaction to the letter by traditional Sioux leaders, meeting yesterday at the home of tribal headman Frank Fools Crow in Kyle, S.D., was to reject Mr. Garment's arguments and to warn that Indians are "ready to fight for their sovereignty."

Held in Abeyance

Mr. Garment's letter, released yesterday, also held in abeyance the Indians' demand for another meeting with White House officials to deal with specific problems and to begin implementation of provisions of the 1868 treaty signed by the United States and the Sioux Nations.

A second meeting, he said, would be of no use until the Indians understood the government's position, as outlined in the nine-page letter, and until they had responded in equal detail to its suggestions.

Those familiar with the continuing stalemate between the government and the disaffected Indians have pointed out the inherent difficulty represented by this latest exchange between the two groups. The Indians traditionally place more emphasis and faith in face-to-face meetings where issues are argued out while

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Obituaries

Harvey S. Firestone, Headed Rubber Firm

AKRON, June 1 (AP)—Harvey S. Firestone Jr., 75, son of the founder of Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., died at his home here today.

A company spokesman attributed the death to cancer.

Mr. Firestone served for 50 years in the giant firm. He retired as an active member of the board of directors in 1969 but remained as an honorary director of the firm.

He fell at his home in 1965 and suffered a hip injury that confined him to a wheelchair in recent years. Despite that handicap, Mr. Firestone remained active in the direction of the company.

Mr. Firestone was president of the Firestone Foundation, a post he held since its founding in 1948. Beginning in 1946, he was chief executive officer of the rubber company for 17 years. During that period, the firm's sales doubled

to \$1.3 billion. He relinquished the top post in 1963, upon becoming 65.

Government Awards

Mr. Firestone was decorated by a number of governments, receiving the U.S. Department of Defense Medal for distinguished public service in 1968. He also was honored by governments in Liberia, Germany, Spain, Finland and France.

Mr. Firestone wrote a book, "Man on the Move, The Story of Transportation," published in 1967.

In addition to business, Mr. Firestone held many leadership posts in civic, religious, educational and humanitarian fields. He was national chairman of United Service Organizations, Inc. President Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Nixon appointed him as a member of the USO and its board of governors.

He served on the International Development Advisory Board and was a director of the Episcopal Church Foundation. He had been active in the National Conference of Christians and Jews and in 1956 was national chairman of Brotherhood Week. He had served

on the international committee of the YMCA and the United Negro College fund.

Boris M. Pashkov

MOSCOW, June 1 (UPI)—Boris M. Pashkov, 75, a Soviet dermatologist and venereologist, has died, Medical Gazette said today.

Dr. Pashkov was the author of numerous articles on skin and venereal diseases. He received awards for his work from the Soviet Union, Iran, Poland and Belgium.

Antonio Casero

MADRID, June 1 (UPI)—Antonio Casero, 76, one of Spain's most famous painters of bullfighting scenes, died of a heart attack in his Madrid home yesterday, his family announced today.

M. L. duPont

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1 (AP)—Margaret Lamont duPont Carpenter, 89, mother of R. E. M. Carpenter Jr., owner of the Philadelphia Phillies, died yesterday. She was a great-granddaughter of E. I. duPont, who founded the duPont Co. and sister to three duPont Co. presidents.

And in Case Of Pain, Consult Your Computer

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters).—In a survey on 550 patients suffering from abdominal pain, a computer had less than half the failure rate of doctors in analyzing causes and cures.

F.T. de Dombal, a scientist at Leeds University where the tests were held, told a conference here yesterday that senior hospital doctors were wrong 18 percent of the time, consultants 23 percent, and surgeons 28 percent. But the computer erred only eight times in every hundred. In diagnosing appendicitis, the computer was right in 95 percent of cases and the doctors 70 percent.

Mr. de Dombal said the computer's score would have been higher if it had been better programmed. But it had only been told how to treat seven types of stomach disorder.

Montreal-Ottawa STOL Route Is Planned for Early 1974

By S. T. Katin

PARIS, June 1 (UPI)—Canada has announced at the Paris Air and Space Show that it will inaugurate an integrated city-to-city STOL (short takeoff and landing aircraft) route early next year.

Airtransit, a subsidiary of Air Canada, will be using a STOL, the Twin Otter 300S, to link an airport-modified parking lot in Montreal to a runway close to Ottawa's commercial center.

Although the legal definition of a STOL aircraft and regulations concerning the use of such aircraft are just now being formulated by the Canadian government, STOL operation has generally been accepted to mean the use of runways of no more than 2,000 feet and steep rise and descent to avoid noise nuisance beyond the immediate airport area. STOL runways are a fifth the size of conventional plane airfields.

Reserved Airline

Canada, among other nations, has long had planes capable of such performance, but the creation of an integrated STOL circuit, for the first time in the world, makes the optimum use of such planes possible.

An integrated STOL circuit is one which is reserved for STOL planes and does not intrude on regular conventional airline airways. Because of the STOL planes' performance, it means that airlines can be narrower, lower in altitude and the approach and descent to the airports steeper, thus creating less nuisance for built-up areas.

The STOL circuit can be readily integrated into existing flight patterns through its own separate—but coordinated—air control system. The result is operating close to urban centers while decongesting major airports.

The STOL airport in Montreal is, in fact, located between two larger airports.

According to Canadian experts, the STOL circuit linking Montreal to Ottawa—which they hope will be the first of a series of STOL circuits, including a number of projected cross-border routes such as a Vancouver-Seattle line—has been made possible by adapting sophisticated electronics to the Twin Otter.

Comparable Fares

Airtransit is planning to operate 11 flights daily in all weather. Each flight will carry 11 passengers in about an hour from one

point to another. The plane can carry up to 18 passengers, but will have the smaller number in the commercial configuration.

Canadian authorities say the fare on the STOL flights will be comparable to the current \$14 airline fare between the two cities.

The seating configuration chosen by Airtransit for the Twin Otter is the same one which they hope to use when in 1975 they put the 48-passenger DHC-7 on the route.

The Canadian government has recently decided to invest \$63 million for the development of the four-engine DHC-7, which experts say will have the same noise level as its twin-engine predecessor, that is, about 90 decibels—the noise of highway traffic—or one-fifth that of a conventional commercial tri-jet.

Other Considerations

Canada's advance in STOL technology does not mean that it has a monopoly on the aircraft. Other nations are building short takeoff and landing planes, but so far for other reasons.

Britain's characteristic STOL entry, the Islander, is less concerned with commuter runs than with short-runway, third level or commuter line operation, particu-

larly between islands, where port land is at a premium.

The twin-piston-engine Islander, a big seller in the Caribbean, where it is used for various island landings, tri-engine version an 18-passenger capacity being built. And a big three-jet version will be greater load capacity, projected.

Australia, whose prime concern is the lack of adequate facilities, has the Nomad STOL plane, the of which is similar to the Twin Otter. Australia is a mockup of the Nomad country's first presidential air show.

And Israel is showing a twin-engine turboprop engine, which is powered by a turbofan engine, which is used on unprepared soil which have many military missions.

STOL planes all use high-power engine systems, air over high-altitude wing. The advantages of STOL aircraft are often given expense of range and speed, the longer, long-range cannot operate from all ways.

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Chekhov With Laughs

By John Walker

LONDON, June 1 (Herald Tribune)—The Cherry Orchard at the National Theatre is Chekhov's most successful play. It is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart. The play is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart. The play is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart.

At the end of the first night of "Gypsy" at the Pigeon Theatre as Angela Lansbury made a terrific curtain speech and brought the audience on to the stage and some of the audience went into paroxysms of joy. "Gypsy" is a play about a family that is falling apart. The play is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart.

Papp's 'Marriage' Official With N.Y. Lincoln Center

By Mel Gussow

YORK, June 1 (Herald Tribune)—The basis of a \$1-million deal between Mr. Papp and the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts is now official. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center.

Mr. Papp has agreed—as a condition of the deal—to sign a 25-year contract with the Lincoln Center. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center.

Mr. Papp's move to Lincoln Center was first announced on June 1. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center. The deal is a five-year period to produce a series of plays at the Lincoln Center.

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Constance Cummings as Lyuba and Anna Carter as Anya in 'The Cherry Orchard'.

fast-paced, and funny. Arthur Laurents' book, 'The Cherry Orchard' is a play about a family that is falling apart. The play is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart.

Arthur Laurents' direction is firm, never giving the attention time to wander in a series of sharp, fast-paced scenes. The play is a comedy of manners, a play about a family that is falling apart.

Yet, in comparison, a more modern show 'The Me Nobody Knows' at the Shaw positively winks. It is one of those shows asking to be damned with faint praise, an ineffectual son of 'Hair' and 'Hairspray'.

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MUSIC IN ITALY A Coherent, Concise, Severe Opera

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (Herald Tribune)—Framed by the concert of visiting orchestras (Boulez and the BBC week before last, Ozawa and the San Francisco next week), the Maggio Musicale's second opera production has also enjoyed a certain success.

The Florentine festival, which has come in for a great deal of justified criticism this year, has also been criticized for this mounting of Giacomo Manzoni's one-act piece "La Sentenza," or rather, not for mounting it, but for coming to it so late, since the work was Manzoni's first piece for the theater and was originally given (in Bergamo) in 1960.

It lasts only about 40 minutes, but Manzoni uses this short time intensively and variously, alternating choral intervention with usually brief solo singing, an occasional speaking voice, and some short orchestral passages (some of these particularly telling). Florence did well by the composer, Lorenzo Cherubini, who has a handsome multi-purpose set, admirably enhancing the curt drama: the story of a Chinese wife, in Japanese-occupied territory, who sacrifices her husband's life to save a partisan's, then—at the war's end—is tried and absolved, though she herself has a tormenting doubt concerning her motives. "The tenor Giuseppe Baratti (partisan) and the baritone Claudio Straduffi (husband) were good. As the wife, Liliana Poli had the largest and most taxing role. Her singing seemed always accurate and impassioned, though one might have desired a greater sweetness in the voice.

The sorely tried Florence chorus

did a generally good job, and the orchestra played well for Mario Gusella. Gusella also conducted the program, a cocktail of ballet excerpts, and here the orchestra badly let him down. Italian orchestras in general seem to regard ballet music as unworthy of serious attention, so wrong notes, scraping string tone, mistimed entries abounded.

It was odd, but successful programming, to put after a start, engaged opera, four bits of romantic ballet under the title "Hommages Romantiques." This was really a homage to Carla Fracci whom we saw, partnered by the technically brilliant Paolo Bortoluzzi, in scenes from "La Sylphide," "Le Diable Boiteux," "La Muette de Portici," and finally a sizable portion of the second act of "Giselle."

ENGLAND

'The Visit of the Old Lady'

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, June 1 (Herald Tribune)—Gottfried von Einem's operas always remind me of the way Eduard Hanslick conducted his notice of the Vienna premiere of "Hansel and Gretel" in 1894. Humperdinck's opera had been extravagantly acclaimed elsewhere. Hanslick did not like it much, but he was struck by young Siegfried Wagner's statement that it was the most important opera since "Parsifal." "In other words," said Hanslick, "the best in full 13 years." An irritating pronouncement, and the worst of it is that it is true.

A visitor to Glyndebourne, riding in the bus to Lewes following last night's British premiere of Einem's "The Visit of the Old Lady," observed that "as modern opera goes it's probably the best of the lot," which is what Hanslick was saying about "Hansel and Gretel."

The state of contemporary opera is a lot worse now than it was in Humperdinck's time. What sets Einem off favorably from his contemporaries is his refusal to accept the follies of latest contemporary fashion, his skill in the employment of inherited techniques and an exceptionally shrewd sense of theater. He runs afoul of the fact that not all the inherited techniques make for sensible operatic procedure. Like all opera composers since Wagner, he overwrites for the orchestra, and seeks to ride the dial by setting his singers vocal requirements that are the very opposite of singing, often unobtainable only by recourse to unseemly and unintelligible yelling. But he also knows how to pace and build a meaty scene. "The Visit of the Old Lady" is an unpleasant opera, just as it was an unpleasant play and an unpleasant movie. But it has its moments of real theater.

The Glyndebourne production, by John Cox, with ingenious sets by Michael Annals and resolute conducting by John Fritsch, is utterly admirable. Outstanding in a numerous cast is Kerstin Meyer, who achieves a vivid characterization of the old lady, although her Swedish accent and Einem's noisy orchestra combine to obscure most of an oppressively banal English text.

Donald Bell, as Alfred, the former faithless lover she comes home to liquidate, is also excellent, but a youthful makeup leaves him suggesting the result rather than the cause of the fateful pregnancy which, 45 years ago, had sent Clara off to become the richest—and probably the least edifying—female in theater history.

"The Visit of the Old Lady" continues in repertoire through June 27, alternating with "The Magic Flute," and, after June 16, with Monteverdi's "Il Rincorno d'Ulisse in Patria."

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Stop the Bombing

The Senate acted decisively on behalf of the rule of law in the United States and against further bombing in Indochina with its 63-to-19 vote to cut off all funds for U.S. military activity in Cambodia and Laos.

The votes that have now been taken in both houses leave no doubt of Congress's intention to reassert its constitutional responsibilities in the war-making process. If the administration still fails to heed this clear expression of congressional intent, sterner measures are almost certain to follow. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee already has approved an amendment that would bar U.S. military actions anywhere in Indochina without prior congressional approval. House Democrats called for similar legislation by a vote of 125 to 10.

The administration should now move at once beyond its token reduction of B-52 raids to a total halt to the massive air attacks which have now been clearly established as contrary to the will of

Congress. Eyewitness reports tell of terrible devastation in the Cambodian countryside. To what end?

The bombings cannot dislodge North Vietnamese forces from their sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese borders where they are more firmly entrenched than ever. They cannot indefinitely preserve the regime in Phnom Penh. The bombings rather are likely to strengthen popular support for indigenous insurgents whose ranks have grown from 2,000 to an estimated 40,000 since Prince Sihanouk was deposed three years ago.

Stopping the bombing would at least end the worst suffering of the Cambodian people. It might even compel the Phnom Penh government to stand on its own feet, or else to come to terms with its enemies in the kind of compromise peace the Paris agreements presumably envisaged. It would avert a grave constitutional confrontation at home and help restore our own country to the rule of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Indy's Momentum: Who Needs It?

About the only positive comment to be made about the recent Indianapolis 500 is that at least this year's dead and injured went to the track voluntarily. They let the rest of us watch in safety. America's fascination with speed has long been analyzed, but the tragedy is not so much that we set aside race tracks where a few people get killed but that we make race tracks of our highways where tens of thousands get killed. The annual toll is now up to 55,000 and holding.

The argument is often made that Indianapolis is a valuable event because it is a testing ground for products that the average driver may one day use. The products will be used, all right, not because they are identified with safety or durability but because advertising pitches will be made—such as Firestone tire ads which claim that "when Firestone races at Indy, we learn things which help us build better tires." Exactly what is learned, we aren't sure—that a Firestone tire can absorb speeds of 155 to 200 miles an hour? What does that mean to the citizen inching along in traffic at 10 miles an hour?

The promoters of the race would do better to avoid making lofty claims for the grisly spectacle, and merely acknowledge that if the public wants it, then let the public have it. The Indy 500, whether you see it as an example of true sport or as a sad example of man at the mercy of his machines, occurs because something like 300,000 paying fans are sure to show up for it every year. This year's death of one driver and one crewman is not needed to make a persuasive case that the conditions of auto racing need vast improvement. All the evidence is in for that case,

including the race some years ago at Le Mans when a racing car flew into a crowd and killed 83 spectators. Also, racing was once banned by the French cabinet, but this temporary sanity was later overruled and the races went on.

As they have gone on at Indy. The potential danger of the races is less that drivers and fans may be killed—they accept that risk when going to the track—but that once again speed is glorified and romanticized. Who needs that?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The slaughter that marked the 1973 Indianapolis race cannot be categorized as accidental deaths. What happened on the infamous speedway has come to be a routine form of homicide. In 57 years of racing in Indianapolis there has not been a year without a serious accident. Furthermore, the annual mayhem at Indianapolis only encourages it elsewhere.

Such lethal circuses are in no sense justified by their morbid popularity. The prime issue is that of public safety and of public morality (concern for human life). Not there are important secondary issues also, notably the wasteful consumption of fuel at a time of shortages which threaten to curtail the legitimate use of automobiles and aircraft. Such intolerable waste—along with the glorification of murderous speed—in the face of a worsening energy crisis is comparable to the public burning of food at a time of famine. The 1973 debacle at Indianapolis deserves to be turned into tombstone and epitaph of a savage aberration in the world of sport.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

BBC Television

A study by the Audience Research Unit of the BBC last year found that although there were 2.2 incidents of violence every hour on television the public was much more concerned about bad language and sex. Similarly it seemed equally unconcerned that the "aggressor" was the winner twice as often as he was the loser.

This is not to say that television should not show violence, nor is it to forget that news programs contain seven times as much violence as fictional programs. Three out of four violent incidents on news programs, however, are reported in words rather than film. The revised code for BBC drama producers last year set down some sane criteria. It recognized that violence exists in society but ruled that there was still no need for "unnecessary violence." Too much unnecessary fictional violence can help make unacceptable criminal violence more acceptable.

—From The Guardian (London).

Russia and the West

Paradoxically, the Soviet Union is now asking the West to help it maintain and develop its power in all fields. There was a time when such a request would have been rejected out of hand by the "imperialist" governments firmly set on letting Russia wear itself out. But today, the goals of the

United States, West Germany, Japan—and France—run parallel to those of the Soviet Union. Continuously expanding industries are in constant need of new outlets and new sources of energy. They cannot but be attracted by the immensity of the Soviet market and by the gas resources hidden beneath the Siberian soil.

On the political level, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger were pleased to obtain a few concessions on Vietnam or Berlin in exchange for the vital aid they furnished last year to the Soviet economy. But they are looking even further. They believe that the Communist world will not be able to open its doors to Western techniques and Western capital without also remaining open to Western ideas.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

'The Colonels' of Greece

One of the arguments sometimes used in favor of NATO tolerating "the colonels" is that by keeping Greece non-Communist they help to defend the southern bastion of the NATO area. That argument will not look so good if the armed forces start to show dissatisfaction. In the meantime, the regime seems bent on linking the mutiny with the exiled King Constantine though the mutineers denied there was any link. The colonels will solve nothing by making the king a scapegoat.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 2, 1898

PARIS—The feeling in America against any direct form of annexation for the Philippines seems to be pretty general. Our New York correspondent, in a dispatch published yesterday, says that some kind of joint protectorate is probable and would be most popular. It certainly would furnish the most satisfactory solution of the problem. America's hold on the Islands would be just as secure as though she annexed them, and she would be spared many difficulties.

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1923

PARIS—The study of English is much in vogue in Japan and is rapidly gaining new recruits. The question whether English may not yet become the preferred international language is for this reason assuming increasing importance. Should English be largely employed in that function by the Japanese, who have become one of the foremost commercial nations, it can scarcely be doubted that in time other Asiatic nations will certainly follow suit.



An Old Dream Nears Reality

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—When Britain officially joined the European Economic Community this year it became necessary to give life to an old idea: providing a direct physical link between the continent and these, its major offshore islands. The original plan, to construct a tunnel under the English Channel, was first dreamed up in 1802 by a French engineer named Mathieu and submitted to Napoleon I.

In one or another form this dream has been bandied about ever since, frequently exciting great argument. Queen Victoria was to favor it—as did Prime Ministers Gladstone and, much later, Churchill. Charles Dickens, Cardinal Newman, and Lloyd George opposed it.

British generals—most recently Field Marshal Lord Montgomery—thought it presented a danger of underground invasion. Almost a century ago the Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of Britain's army, told a parliamentary committee that because of numerous conflicts with continental Europe "there is always a risk if you have a tunnel."

Nevertheless, for generations British merchants and financiers supported the project. In 1872 the first channel tunnel company was formed here, followed three years later by another concern in France, where the idea was always regarded more favorably.

Reality Nears

Now it looks as if, within the next two months, the venture will at last receive official authorization. After the disastrous 1956 war the Suez Canal Company, a predominantly French concern, received compensation when Egypt took over its property and it had to look elsewhere to invest assets. The channel tunnel was it.

The Suez management joined with other French and British interests to foster new studies of the old idea. Britain's acceptance into the Common Market gave additional incentives. It is calculated that from now on there will be enormously increased trans-channel trade and tourism which can only be handled with sufficient speed and bulk by a direct connection.

There has been support for a long bridge over the channel. But this is far more costly and has been criticized as presenting physical risks. The tunnel has gained favor. The French are already committed to back it and its supporters hope the same will be approved by Britain's government and Parliament before August.

As long as Britain had a separate destiny from Europe, there was understandable reluctance to join its fate tangibly to the continent's. This of course was the principal reason for the fear of defense planners that a tunnel might facilitate surprise invasion of the United Kingdom. Montgomery is the last important strategic figure to contemplate this factor.

Now, just as the missile-jet-military age changed military thinking, the decolonial age has altered political concepts. A direct cross-channel link became inevitable as soon as it could be demonstrated to be financially feasible and economically self-supporting. The British Channel Tunnel Company Ltd., representing this country's various interested concerns, prepared a statement last month to support such claims.

It contends the tunnel can be constructed in seven years. In 1980 money values, allowing for inflation, it should be completed at a cost of slightly more than \$2 billion (less than 850 million pounds sterling). It would be expected to clear well over 10 percent of that investment in annual profits, carrying special railway cars loaded with automobiles under the channel every two and a half minutes on a ride lasting 35 minutes.

Private Finance

The project would be entirely financed by private capital. Thus, it would not draw upon taxpayers or the national budget of either participating country. Bonds, however, would be guaranteed by the British and French govern-

ments together to reassure international investors.

Perhaps the most curious aspect of the tunnel is that it is so relatively simple and even old-fashioned a project to hold such great potential importance. The method of actually scooping out and drilling through the chalk that underlies the channel has scarcely changed during the last century. Ninety years ago the chairman of the original company promoting the idea here forecast: "This tunnel will be made sooner or later."

Yet, for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the protracted and confused debate about British admission to the European community, it was delayed well into an age when other immensely more expensive and audacious concepts—like the supersonic aircraft or missile voyages into space—had already materialized. The channel tunnel is neither novel nor especially impressive as an idea of the late 20th century. It simply happens to be necessary.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has changed the cast of characters in the cabinet and the White House staff, but the new men are still working under the same old closed system and perpetuating the poisonous atmosphere of suspicion and secrecy. Ehrlichman, Haldeman, and Dean have been replaced in the White House by Gen. Alexander Haig, Roy Ash, and Len Garment, but this is merely another defensive unit calling on the same old signals.

John Connally of Texas was added to this team, but today has not surfaced in Washington since his appointment. In fact, it is reported here that he thought he was going to serve as a private adviser to Nixon, as Clark Clifford and Justice Abe Fortas worked for President Johnson, while keeping their former jobs, and that Connally was surprised when his appointment was publicly announced, forcing him to take leave of his lucrative law practice.

Nevertheless, even with Connally, the reorganization has not been a transformation of the administration, but a reshuffle, which has not produced the fundamental changes required by the prevailing mood of doubt and mistrust.

Also, while nobody in the

Letters

Political Morals

Joseph Kraft, a good man most days, went off the tracks in his "Search for a Remedy" column (LIT, May 23).

Alas, that conceit and arrogance, which have been the hallmarks and the cornerstones of American national personality since the end of World War II, creep forth even when friend Kraft is attempting to humble the most conceited and arrogant American of all time.

The burden of Mr. Kraft's sermon is that the "American system" will win out in the end, and that under the "imprudent" shall perish and justice will triumph.

Any first year law student could drag Nixon, Johnson and an entire dockload of their cohorts before a Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal and, under the strict interpretation of its statutes as insisted upon by our own Justice Jackson, win convictions and hanging sentences for the pack of em.

But we never mention things like this, do we Mr. Kraft? Johnson is allowed to die with his boots under his bunk, and the lunatic fringe writes to the LIT supporting a Nobel Peace Prize for Nixon!

Mr. Kraft goes on to postulate that "Our (American) morals and our minds have not decayed." Says who? If Americans were capable of seeing themselves as others see them, they would realize that this self-praise is but doubtful recommendation. As for morals, the single important disclosure of the Watergate affair is that most Americans really don't see much wrong with it and don't want very much done about it.

They themselves are so morally decayed that there is nothing the Nixon gang has done or been accused of doing that any good, healthy American would not do for money or high office.

administration is excusing the Watergate burglary, the President and his men are not condemning the whole system of secrecy, wiretapping and espionage, but are defending it on the grounds that it was necessary to defend the security of the republic from leaky officials, news reporters, and anti-war militants.

The result of this combination of national security arguments and a closed-shop White House is that, even if the President rallies his party to his defense—which he may very well manage to do—the country will still be divided and mistrustful.

By James Reston

Overhaul Sought

It is for this reason that at least a few of his staunchest supporters are arguing that Nixon, in his own and the country's interests, should go forward with a much more drastic reorganization of his administration, conduct the public business in a much more open way, and try to give a sense of new beginning with a bipartisan government.

This is what Franklin Roosevelt did at another time of national crisis during the last world war. He wanted the people to feel that they were being led in a non-partisan way by a coalition gov-

ernment, and for that purpose brought two distinguished Republicans, Henry L. Simson and Frank Knox, into his cabinet. Similarly, at the end of the war, when the country was trying to negotiate a peace that would avoid the partisan conflicts that destroyed Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations, President Truman insisted that congressional leaders of both parties join with him and the Secretary of State in the negotiations on the peace treaties and the formation of the United Nations.

These were gestures and symbols more than anything else. They did not impair the authority of the President; indeed, they helped both Presidents in the conduct of the war and the transition to a wholly different world order. But above everything, they were helpful in bringing the White House and the Congress and the leaders of both parties into a common effort, and contributed greatly to the unity of the nation.

Nixon's Way

This, of course, is not Nixon's way. Even though he has been badly served by his little band of familiar amateurs and manipulative technocrats, he has turned in his troubles to an army general, a former law partner, and a business efficiency expert to rebuild his battered staff. He gets little trust for he trusts few men.

He has ignored the likes of Barry Goldwater and John Sherman Cooper, loyal Republicans who have the confidence of the Congress and who would bring him the experience and loyalty of independent minds.

He keeps his same discredited White House spokesmen, Ron Ziegler, and while promising to get to the bottom of the present scandals, not only refuses to volunteer information to the courts and the Senate investigators, but also refuses to answer questions from the press.

It is argued that the President could not get distinguished and experienced Democrats like Cy Vance and George Ball to serve him because his administration is now in such trouble. But this is precisely why he could command their support, for this is not merely a personal or a party crisis but a national crisis.

What is needed going into a whole series of fundamental negotiations on trade, money, arms control, and energy overseas, and probably fairly soon into economic Phase 4 at home is not only a new team, but a new spirit of candid talk and bipartisan cooperation, and even after all the turmoil of the last few weeks, this is precisely what is still missing.

Law and Order

With law-and-order men like Nixon, who needs criminals?

LEO LANG, Kibbutz Ya'akov Meuchad, Israel.

Election Process

William Buckley Jr. writes with an intellect and wit not often encountered at that point on the political spectrum. He is a bright man and I suspect a moral one. It was with astonishment that I read his recent column in which he ended by dismissing Watergate as merely an invasion of privacy of Larry O'Brien!

The systematic corruption of the election process and the official sponsoring of illegal surveillance and burglary strikes at the very core of those things that make a democratic system work. The social damage from these White House activities, compared with ordinary burglars, thieves, rapists, highjackers and sundry troublemakers, is enormous. If bright guys like Buckley don't spot this, we are in trouble.

NORMAN JOHNSTON, Tulsa.

Claire Sterling

From Rome:

The decree... outlawed Italy's lone private TV station...
This seemingly minor decision packed enough political dynamite to blow the government sky high.

ROME—The fact that an Italian government could fall over a coaxial television cable might seem improbable to an outsider. But that is, in effect, what has just happened to Premier Giulio Andreotti's government.

Formally, Andreotti is still in office and will doubtless stay there, with the tacit consent of government and opposition parties alike, until the close of his Christian Democratic party's congress on June 12. Nevertheless, he has been a lame duck premier since last Monday, when the small but indispensable Republican party officially withdrew its support for Andreotti's fragile center coalition, leaving him without a majority in parliament.

For all the other fanfare Republican leader Ugo La Malfa has found with Andreotti's "government of centrality"—whose failure he has criticized sharply for months—it was a ministerial decree on cable television that finally provoked him into pulling out. The decree, issued by Post and Telecommunications Minister Giovanni Gioia (not, reportedly, even the premier), outlawed Italy's lone private TV station, a modest Piedmontese enterprise called Telebella. For reasons all too familiar in Rome, this seemingly minor decision packed

enough political dynamite to blow the government sky high.

For a decade or more now, Italy's state radio-television monopoly, RAI, has been a national scandal. Many Italians consider it a house-organ not so much for the government in general as for the dominant Christian Democrats in particular, and some would narrow that to a single one of the Christian Democrats' seven factions, the one headed by ex-premier Amintore Fanfani, to which Mr. Gioia belongs.

Ruled with an iron hand since 1961 by a close friend of Fanfani's, Ettore Bernabei, RAI's radio and television services have tended to be peculiarly selective. Every news item regarding the Christian Democrats must be submitted for approval beforehand to their general secretary, with whom Bernabei meets personally every morning. On his orders, the same procedure is followed for all Christian Democratic cabinet ministers and leaders of organized factions, as well as the armed forces and the Vatican. Not only have such policies made for singularly lifeless radio and television reporting, but RAI's correspondents have often been egregiously obvious. Over a span of just nine days last March, for instance, its radio and TV networks both failed to mention five important news items heavily featured in the press, and when a high RAI functionary resigned some time ago in protest over Bernabei's policies, the announcement which made banner headlines in the daily papers was not broadcast by RAI itself until four days later.

Role of Sipra

To make matters worse, RAI is flanked by a curious organization called Sipra, sponsored by but evidently not beholden to the government, which totally controls RAI's commercial advertising contracts. Headed by a Christian Democrat, Sipra has required all private firms advertising with RAI TV to buy additional advertising in newspapers, with Sipra itself selecting the newspapers to benefit. Since all but two of Italy's "information" dailies are chronically in the red, this can literally be a matter of their life or death.

On top of that, RAI's budget has expanded to such colossal dimensions that it now has an official yearly income of \$300 million, it now has an official yearly deficit of \$50 million; unofficially, both figures are thought to be a good deal higher.

To practically all Italian politicians save the Christian Democrats (and even to some of them), these are sad and politically sinister fruits of a monopoly held on Italy's most effective information media—only one Italian in 10 buys a daily paper, but so far evaded every attempt at democratic control. The first potentially serious challenge to this monopoly was the small private TV station founded in Biella, when its enterprising sponsors discovered an obscure loophole in the law allowing them to operate by coaxial cable without a permit. Their experiment was such a runaway success that four other small cable-TV stations were poised for operation when Gioia's ministerial decree plugged the legal loophole, in the nick of time.

Coming as it did after a number of other decrees emanating from the same minister this year, presumably for the same purpose—brisk modifications in RAI's advertising contracts, increased state contribution to RAI through ministerial reimbursements despite a government commitment to the contrary, and a \$20-million increase in Sipra's income also despite a government commitment to the contrary—Gioia's reportedly arbitrary decision to ban private cable TV could hardly be taken up lightly. How much he may have welcomed the storm is not clear, his own faction being at odds with Premier Andreotti's and the Christian Democratic congress coming on. Whatever his purpose, he has managed so to outrage the Christian Democrats' governmental partners as to make Andreotti's position thoroughly untenable. Whether for better or worse remains to be seen.

He has ignored the likes of Barry Goldwater and John Sherman Cooper, loyal Republicans who have the confidence of the Congress and who would bring him the experience and loyalty of independent minds.

He keeps his same discredited White House spokesmen, Ron Ziegler, and while promising to get to the bottom of the present scandals, not only refuses to volunteer information to the courts and the Senate investigators, but also refuses to answer questions from the press.

It is argued that the President could not get distinguished and experienced Democrats like Cy Vance and George Ball to serve him because his administration is now in such trouble. But this is precisely why he could command their support, for this is not merely a personal or a party crisis but a national crisis.

What is needed going into a whole series of fundamental negotiations on trade, money, arms control, and energy overseas, and probably fairly soon into economic Phase 4 at home is not only a new team, but a new spirit of candid talk and bipartisan cooperation, and even after all the turmoil of the last few weeks, this is precisely what is still missing.

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Law and Order

With law-and-order men like Nixon, who needs criminals?

LEO LANG, Kibbutz Ya'akov Meuchad, Israel.

Election Process

William Buckley Jr. writes with an intellect and wit not often encountered at that point on the political spectrum. He is a bright man and I suspect a moral one. It was with astonishment that I read his recent column in which he ended by dismissing Watergate as merely an invasion of privacy of Larry O'Brien!

The systematic corruption of the election process and the official sponsoring of illegal surveillance and burglary strikes at the very core of those things that make a democratic system work. The social damage from these White House activities, compared with ordinary burglars, thieves, rapists, highjackers and sundry troublemakers, is enormous. If bright guys like Buckley don't spot this, we are in trouble.

NORMAN JOHNSTON, Tulsa.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	P/E	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Net Change
60%	Abn 1.37	31	25	63%	61	63	31	31
40%	Abn 1.37	31	25	63%	61	63	31	31
17%	Abn 1.37	31	25	63%	61	63	31	31
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Girard Trust Bank Mexico City Office
Paseo de la Reforma 136, Piso 14, Mexico City 5, D.F. Mexico

THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL

INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

At the Annual General Meeting of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., held in Curaçao on May 4, 1973, the Shareholders of the Fund, acting upon the recommendation of the Fund's Board of Directors, declared a dividend of \$0.08 (U.S.) per share to Shareholders of record on May 31, 1973. This dividend is payable on June 1, 1973, to holders of bearer shares upon surrender of Dividend Coupon No. 3, as attached to the share certificate, to one of the offices of the bank listed below. This distribution is being made from realized securities profits earned during prior periods.

Mechanical Trust Company
15 Bay Street West
Toronto, Canada

BNF-BANK
Bochumer Bank
Frankfurt-Main, Germany

Repsco International Ltd.
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 1—Cash prices for primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and Mail Friday Year ago

COFFEES: Arabica, lb. 32.15; Robusta, lb. 32.15

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Market Summary

Most Active—New York

June 1, 1973

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**Salient figures from our Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at December 31, 1972**

In millions of DM

	1972	1971
Balance sheet total	48 415	41 478
Total volume of loans	87 738	83 145
Loans extended on bills	4 547	4 329
Loans and advances to customers	18 738	15 634
Long-term loans under mortgage bank terms	9 352	8 253
Guarantees	3 295	2 986
Loans to banks	1 806	1 943
Bonds	1 688	1 776
Other securities — mainly marketable stocks	1 332	1 173
Deposits from customers	35 740	31 301
Sight deposits	6 513	5 773
Time deposits	10 099	8 813
Savings deposits incl. savings certificates	9 289	8 139
Long-term loans obtained for mortgage bank transactions	9 839	8 576
Capital	1 471	1 292
Share capital	484	430
Published reserves incl. compensatory item	987	862

Auditor's confirmatory certificate not modified by any reservations has been issued. The annual accounts are to be published in the "Bundesanzeiger" (Federal Gazette) No. 106 on June 8, 1973.

Dresdner Bank

Efficient in every respect



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We maintain branches and agencies in London, New York, Singapore, Asunción, Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Istanbul, Johannesburg, La Paz, Lima, Los Angeles, Madrid, Mexico City, Montevideo, Moscow, Panamá, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Sydney and Tokyo. Whenever you need a worldwide partner, contact Dresdner Bank.

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Federal Republic of Germany**
**About 1000 branches of the Dresdner Bank-Group
in the Federal Republic of Germany including West-
Berlin.**

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1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

PEANUTES

GAME! SET!! MATCH!

RATS!

I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT...

I CALLED SIXTY-TWO FOOT-FAULTS, BUT I STILL LOST!

JOHN?... WAKE UP, JOHN!

ALL YOU DO IS SLEEP... AREN'T YOU CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENERGY CRISIS?

SURE!

THEN WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

I'M CONSERVING MY ENERGY.

NATCHERIN!! TAKIN' CARE OF A FAMILY AS WHULAH LOVES DOIN' MOREN ANYTHINGS!!

QUITTING? AREN'T YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR JOB?

IT'S WHUT AH ALLUS DONE FO' UH ABNER AN' HONEST ABE, BEFO' AH GOT LIBERATED--

-AN' IT'S WHUT AH IS GOIN' HOME AN' DOIN' FO' EM AGIN'!!

YOU'RE GIVING UP A CAREER TO BE A MERE HOUSEWIFE!! YOU'RE NOT THE STUFF WOMEN'S LIBERATION IS MADE OF!!

BUS STOP

MUSIC

I WANDERED THROUGH THE HILLS, FAR, FAR...

A-WAAAY

AS I GET IT, HE SANG IT BEAUTIFULLY IN THE SHOWER LAST NIGHT, BUT EVERYBODY HAD GONE TO TOWN

HOOE WAHHEE

IRA DOESN'T THINK IT'S FAIR OF HIS PARENTS TO SEND HIM TO CAMP EVERY SUMMER?

RIGHT, MISS PEACH. HE SAYS WHEN HE GOES AWAY TO CAMP, HIS PARENTS SPEND TERRIFIC SUMMERS.

AND WHEN YOU DON'T GO TO CAMP, HOW DO THEY SPEND THEM?

THEY DONT.

NEWSPAPER

LESSO HER! DRAG HER ASHORE!

TOO LATE, CEROR.

OKAY, THEN LET'S GET THE REST OF THE HERD ABOARD.

SO THAT'S THE WAY VALORY DIED!

VOLUNTEER ARMY

OCCUPATION?

MUGGER, KILLER AND ASSAULTER

WE DON'T NEED YOUR KIND!

SEE, IF A GUY CAN'T REUP, WHAT GOOD IS HE?

I DIDN'T CALL FOR ANY SPECIAL REASON, JUNE. WHAT'S DR. MORGAN DOING THERE?

REX INVITED ME OUT TO DINNER BUT I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO STAY IN AND HAVE A STEAK! IT SEEMED LIKE JUST TOO MUCH EFFORT TO GO OUT.

I'M SORRY IF I INTERRUPTED ANYTHING / I'LL HANG UP NOW--

KEN, HOLD ON A MINUTE--

CLICK!

I WASN'T HERE

EXPOBY EDUCATION

I AM SORRY ENOUGH OF YOU ALBERT, TO PART IN THE FIRST SEASON, YOU SCRATCHED MY HEAD.

ANYWHEN I MOVED, YOU SCOUT ME... AN' YOU BANNED OUT MY BEAT-- SAID THEY WAS FERRIN' AT YOU.

I BEEN A CAD-- WHAT NUB I DO?

WHY NOT APOLOGIZE?

YEA-- TO ALL OF US.

I'M SORRY-- TERRIBLE GORY CHAP-- FREE YOUR BABIES-- WE THOUSANDS ACROSS AN OCEAN MAN-- HARDON ME, FRIEND-- VERY SORRY CU FELLOW--

THAT WAS A JOKE

THIS

YOU WON THE FIRST 16 HOLES, THEN TOOK 45 STROKES FOR THE LAST TWO!

I AM PAINFULLY AWARE OF THAT...

THINGS WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT IF I HADN'T LOST THE MAGIC EAR!

OF COURSE, WE ALL HAVE THESE DAYS

I WONDER IF HAZEL HAS ANOTHER!

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

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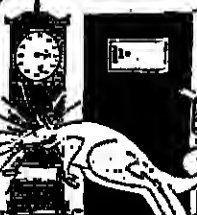
Unscramble the four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROGIN

BATHI

DORPAY

MUGNIP



6-2

**WHAT THE KANGAROO'S
MATE WAS.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's

Jumble: **APART DUCHY GYPSUM FILLET**
 Answer: *He said this was the acting game.* — CHARADES

BOOKS

Art Buchwald

Sex Vs. Watergate

LONDON—I don't wish to put down our own Watergate affair but when it comes to a good government scandal the British have us beat by a mile. Their latest scandal has to do with SEX.

It is the type of intrigue that even a charwoman can understand, having for its major characters cabinet ministers, lords, dukes and calligists.

While our Watergate investigation has to do with who hinged whom, the British inquiry has zeroed in on who slept with whom, and for how much. And while the Senate drowns on endlessly about what one lawyer told another lawyer in the Watergate break-in, the British scandal delves into the motives of why a man of title, wealth and position would pay for pleasure in the arms of a fallen woman.

What makes the British story different than Watergate is that all the major players are keeping a stiff upper lip. There is no begging for immunity, no taking the Fifth, no threats to implicate others.

When Lord Lambton, Prime Minister Heath's defense undersecretary, was confronted with compromising photographs of himself and a calligist named Norma Levy, he did not say he was doing it on orders from higher authority. Nor did he explain he took his actions to protect national security. He did not hide behind the Union Jack.

He said simply on the BBC when asked by the commentator (and this is an exact quote, which shows why British TV is much better than ours): "Why should a man of your position and charm and personality have to go to a whore?"

"Because," Lord Lambton replied, "I think that people sometimes like variety. I think it is as simple as that and I think this impulse is understood by everybody."

The main fear in the so-called Lambton affair was that state secrets had been divulged during the liaisons. But Lord Lambton squashed that on his BBC broad-

cast. "Businessmen do not go with calligists to talk of private matters. If a calligist suddenly said to me, 'Please, darling, tell me about the new laser ray,' or 'What do you think of the new Rolls-Royce developments?' I would have known that something was up."

What also makes the Lambton scandal more interesting than the Watergate is that there was more than one lord involved. As a matter of fact, after Lambton, Lord Jellicoe, the Lord Privy Seal in Heath's cabinet, admitted to having affairs with calligists as well and tendered his resignation. There has also been a duke mentioned and nobody knows how involved.

Must say the British newspapers are taking it very well. They are keeping the public fully informed on every last detail of the scandal, interviewing the calligists in question, the friends of the lords, the wives and anyone else who can shed light on what has become the best story since the Profumo affair. As far as British journalism is concerned there will be no coverup.

Some Americans in London believe that the British broke the story at this time because they were jealous of Watergate.

"It was pure spite," an American State Department official told me. "British knew it couldn't be a major power without a first-rate scandal and the only way it could top us was to find one with lots of sex in it. We consider the breaking of the Lambton affair at this time as a very unfriendly act."

The only bright side of the story, from the United States point of view, is that although Lord Lambton has wiped Watergate off the front pages of British newspapers, it's hard to sustain a calligist scandal for very long.

Watergate, on the other hand, will probably go on for years. Americans can take comfort that while Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell will remain household words for a decade, Lord Lambton, Lord Jellicoe, Duke whatevs-name and Norma Levy will soon be nothing more than a footnote in Britain's long and illustrious sexual scandal history.

It is spring now and the air is cool and sweet and the 'world travelers' are pouring into Kabul.

Afghanistan Still Sanctuary For Drugs

By Bernard Weinraub

KABUL, Afghanistan (NYT)—Night falls early in this city rimmed with snow-capped mountains. In the bleak downtown quarter the only sounds are donkeys with carts clattering and sporadic music from the downy dophouses and cheap restaurants that line the bazaar.

It is spring now and the air is cool and sweet and the 'world travelers' have begun pouring into Kabul. They were called hippies just a few years ago but now—perhaps because the phrase sounds more exotic, romantic—the young Europeans and Americans define themselves as simply world travelers.

With the police getting tougher over narcotics in Lebanon, Iran and Turkey, Afghanistan remains a sanctuary where Americans can genuinely live on a dollar a day, hashish included.

"It's the loneliness that gets you," said Heather, a 23-year-old Australian, sitting in the rear garden of Dilarum (Peaceful Heart) House, a rehabilitation center in the capital. "People sit alone, staring into space, stoned, not caring but somehow longing for someone to be honest with."

Judith, a 25-year-old from Connecticut who left the United States nearly three years ago, said with a smile: "The road from here leads to India, Goa and Kathmandu. The kids are just lost and killing themselves and, probably the worst thing, they stop responding. If you smile at them they don't know how to react. It's frightening."

Four thousand to five thousand young Americans, Scandinavians, French, British, and Germans are crowding into Kabul, an influx that is viewed with disdain by officials at the U.S. Embassy and ambivalence and confusion by many Afghans.

"These young people offend the Moslem sensibilities," said the U.S. Ambassador, Robert G. Neumann, a 57-year-old former political science professor who left the University of California at Los Angeles in 1967 to accept his current post.

"Their dress, their intimacy, their living together, their street peddling—it's offensive to people here," he said. "Besides, a lot of these young people are in the com-



Self-styled "world travelers" eating melon and smoking.

every now. One died with the needle still in his arm."

Another American official here said: "These kids make a thing of poverty but their jeans are often full of money and credit cards. In a country where poverty is pervasive—and where life is often close to the borderline—it's almost like they're making fun of being poor. The Afghans don't like it, they don't like it at all."

Source of Solace

To the "world travelers" who become ill or despondent or financially bereft, the lone source of solace in Kabul is a sprawling 31-bed house run by a young Californian couple, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd McCullough. Although their 17-room Dilarum House has a religious orientation—there are classes and discussions in Christianity—the McCulloughs make clear their immediate interest focuses on the pressing needs of "the kids."

"We don't have people enter the house with the Bible and we don't exploit people," said Mr. McCullough, a shaggy-haired six-footer who formerly lectured in philosophy at the University of Bombay. "Kabul is the crossroads of the traveler's trail and kids become sick and stranded here."

Sitting in a cluttered upstairs bedroom, Mr. McCullough said: "We just believe people are significant, and so many of these kids don't. People just die or waste away without anyone caring. We care and we want people to care."

The house itself, with a budget of \$1,800 a month, is largely supported by the international community here as well as overseas funds. The American, German and Danish Embassies have tacitly assisted the house, where young travelers are fed, medically treated and given a work regimen free of narcotics.

"You start on the trek around the world and you get sucked into a kind of vacuum," said Ron, a 24-year-old Californian who came to the house after spending 70 days in Kabul's Dushanmeh prison, which Afghans themselves describe as one of the worst jails in the world. He was imprisoned for trying to smuggle hashish to the United States.

"You get sort of lost," he said, sitting on the sun-drenched back porch and gazing at the mountains that hover around the city. "You get to feel that nothing's too important any more, not yourself, not your life, nothing."

PEOPLE: Princess's Dress Is All Sewed Up

Princess Anne has some very definite ideas about wedding gowns and this explains—according to London fashion sources—why she has broken with tradition and commissioned a ready-to-wear house, rather than a couture, to make her dress and accessories. Her mother, Queen Elizabeth, and her aunt, Princess Margaret, were married in Norman Hartnell gowns, but Anne has chosen Mrs. Maureen Baker, of Susan Small.

The bride-to-be is tall and long-legged, with a 21-inch waist and the regal bosom that runs in her family. Her gown is expected, therefore, to have a nipped-in waist and a fitted bodice. And there will, of course, be a tulle, with a veil suspended from it.

A British fashion writer, commenting recently on Mrs. Baker's announcement that her royal customer was a "size 10," said: "Certainly it is obvious that the princess is not a stock size 10, for she is fortunate to have inherited that most useful royal attribute, a good chest for diamonds and medals."



Marilyn Chan displaying the

Divorce applications in Britain increased by more than 50 percent to a record 110,895 in 1971—reflecting, according to the Registrar General, the easing of Britain's divorce laws. But the figures also showed that, following the legal changes of 1969, pressure on the courts was so intense that only 74,437 absolute decrees were granted in 1971. Under the present law, in addition to the divorce ground of "irretrievable breakdown of a marriage," couples may also be divorced by mutual consent after two years of separation. And one partner may divorce the other after five years of separation.

Marilyn Chambers, who used to model for Procter and Gamble until she developed a sideline in films that were somewhat less pure than her previous work, is in New York that P. & G. has given her a new 10-year contract. The company would not comment on this claim—but a spokesman said they're getting rid of the boxes with a photograph of Marilyn cuddling an Ivory Soap baby.

Commander Lloyd M. Bocher, 45, ex-skipper of the U.S. spy ship Pueblo, which was captured by North Korean gunboats in 1968,

retired from the Navy and plans to become a writer. Bucher spent 11 months in captivity before he and his crew were released. His signature was as chief of a mine-laying fleet in Guam. He said he would spend the summer in Europe and return to California writing. But not about Fubio—which, it been "written to death."

Pope Paul has appointed Cardinal John J. O'Connor as the new Archbishop of New York. He had been the Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., since 1968. He had been the Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., since 1968. He had been the Bishop of Buffalo, N.Y., since 1968.

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